United Nations A/66/867–S/2012/532

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
12 July 2012

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 38
The situation in Afghanistan

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Letter dated 9 July 2012 from the representatives of Afghanistan and Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to forward herewith the conclusions of the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan held on 8 July 2012, entitled "The Tokyo Declaration: Partnership for Self-Reliance in Afghanistan From Transition to Transformation" (see annex I).

On behalf of our Governments, we would like to express our sincere gratitude for your personal presence in Tokyo, which demonstrated the consistent commitment of the United Nations to the stability of Afghanistan. The Conference reaffirmed the historic alliance between Afghanistan and its international partners based on the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (see annex II), which underpins our partnership for the Transformation Decade.

We would be grateful if the present letter and the annexes thereto could be forwarded to the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council and circulated as an official document of the Assembly, under agenda item 38, and of the Council.

(*Signed*) Ambassador Zahir **Tanin**
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Ambassador Kazuo **Kodama**
Chargé d'affaires ad interim
Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations

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Annex I to the letter dated 9 July 2012 from the representatives of Afghanistan and Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Tokyo Declaration

Partnership for Self-Reliance in Afghanistan

From Transition to Transformation

July 8, 2012

Preamble

1. The Afghan Government and the International Community (hereafter "the Participants") met on July 8, 2012 in Tokyo to reaffirm and further consolidate their partnership from Transition to the Transformation Decade. The Tokyo Conference, together with the Chicago Summit of Afghanistan and ISAF contributing countries of May 2012, established a renewed stronger foundation for partnership to support sustainable growth and development of Afghanistan throughout the Transformation Decade (2015-2024). These undertakings are built on the outcome of the Bonn Conference in December 2011, where the Afghan Government and the International Community mutually renewed their long-term commitments in the areas of governance, security, peace process, economic and social development, and regional cooperation, as well as on the outcomes of the previous international conferences such as the London Conference in January 2010 and the Kabul Conference in July 2010. Chaired by the Japanese and Afghan Governments with the participation of ministers and representatives from 55 countries and 25 international and other organizations from around the world, today's conference also recognized the increasing roles of new partners and neighboring and regional countries for the sustainable development of Afghanistan.

2. Since the landmark Tokyo Conference of January 2002, with the steadfast and strong support of the International Community, financial and otherwise, Afghanistan has achieved substantial development and made notable progress in many fields of development, including education, health, roads, electricity, and telecommunication, as illustrated at the symposium hosted by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) on July 6, 2012 in Tokyo. Building on the long-held aspiration of the Afghan people, Afghanistan has laid down the foundations of the democratic system of government, including the promulgation of its new Constitution, enshrining a commitment to pluralism and human rights, in particular the equal rights of women; and the development of increasingly active civil society and vibrant and open media.

3. However, much remains to be done to realize the aspirations of the Afghan people for a peaceful, stable and self-sustaining Afghanistan. With support from the International Community, Afghanistan will continue its progress on such issues as security, with a focus on terrorism and counter-narcotics, poverty reduction, humanitarian needs, provision of basic social services, food security, protection of human rights in particular the rights of women and children, respect for individual dignity, promotion of education and culture, improvement of governance, reducing corruption, lessening reliance on international assistance, and promotion of private investment, thereby contributing to human security.

4. At the Bonn Conference, Afghanistan and the International Community shared a vision for long-term partnership to help Afghanistan attain sustainable economic growth and development and fiscal self-reliance from Transition through the Transformation Decade. Today in Tokyo, the Afghan Government and the International Community succeeded in transforming their mutual commitments made in Bonn to cooperate throughout the Transformation Decade into a solid and credible framework focused on the priorities of the Afghan Government as contained in its strategy paper *Towards Self-Reliance*. At today's Conference, Afghanistan and the International Community established the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (hereinafter the "Tokyo Framework"), which underpins our partnership for the Transformation Decade.

Security and Peace Process

5. The Participants reaffirmed their respect for the sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and independence of Afghanistan, which constitutes an integral component of the peace, well-being and prosperity of the region and beyond. The Participants reaffirmed that peace and security are the foundation on which a stable and prosperous society is built. The Participants recognized that the main threat to Afghanistan's security and stability comes from terrorism and that this threat also endangers regional and international peace and security. In this regard, the Participants recognized the regional dimensions of terrorism and extremism, including terrorist safe havens, and emphasized the need for sincere and result-oriented regional and international cooperation towards a region free from terrorism in order to secure Afghanistan and safeguard the region and the world against the terrorist threat. The Participants renewed their firm determination to combat terrorism and extremism in all their forms and never to allow Afghanistan to become a sanctuary for international terrorism again.

6. The Participants stressed the critical importance of reducing drug and precursor production and trafficking, which poses another challenge to Afghanistan's security and its economic growth as well as to international peace and stability; and the responsibility of neighboring and consuming countries to address the demand aspect of counter narcotics. In this context, the Participants took note of the importance of outcomes of the 3rd Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners on Combating the Illicit Drugs and Opiates Originating in Afghanistan held on February 16, 2012 in Vienna. The Afghan Government and the International Community reiterated their determination to counter the menace of illicit narcotic drugs through such means as crop eradication, dismantling of drug production infrastructure and promotion of alternative agriculture and law enforcement, cooperation against illicit drugs and precursor chemicals, as well as money laundering and corruption linked to such trafficking. The Participants stressed that key to this is an end to conflict and the development of alternative livelihoods, as well as effective law enforcement, border control and anti-corruption measures; and the health sector must be able to provide care for those suffering from drug abuse.

7. The Participants welcomed the progress of the Transition process so far. With the announcement of tranche 3 on May 13, 2012, 75 percent of the population will now come under the security protection provided by the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF). By mid-2013, all parts of Afghanistan will have begun transition and the Afghan forces will be in the lead for security nation-wide, allowing the withdrawal from Afghanistan of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)

by the end of 2014. The Participants stressed the importance of protecting civilian population in accordance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law. The Participants reaffirmed the importance for Afghanistan to attain a fully professional, capable and accountable ANSF that protects the civilian population, in particular women and children, respects the Constitution, and observes Afghan and international laws.

8. The Participants welcomed the clear vision and appropriately funded plan for a sufficient and sustainable ANSF during the Transformation Decade as endorsed at the Chicago Summit of Afghanistan and ISAF contributing countries of May 2012. The International Community reaffirmed its intention to support the training, equipping, financing, and capability development of the Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) during the Transformation Decade, with the understanding that over the coming years, the International Community is to gradually reduce its financial contribution commensurate with the assumption by the Afghan Government of increasing financial responsibility. The pace and the size of a gradually managed force reduction to a sustainable level are to be conditions-based and decided by the Afghan Government in consultation with the International Community. Development of civilian policing and rule of law capabilities will be among the priorities. International assistance is to be delivered using appropriate, coherent and effective mechanisms guided by the principles of flexibility, transparency, accountability, anti-corruption and cost effectiveness.

9. The Participants reaffirmed the importance of the peace and reconciliation process with a view to ending the ongoing violence in the country and restoring lasting peace and security as per the UN Security Council Resolutions and as stated in the London and Kabul Communiqués, and reconfirmed in the Bonn Conclusions. The process that will lead to reconciliation and peace must be inclusive, represent the legitimate interests of all Afghans and be Afghan-led and Afghan-owned. In this context, the Participants reiterated the importance of reconciliation principles such as the renunciation of violence, the breaking of ties to international terrorism and respect for the Afghan Constitution, including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women, and emphasized the region's respect and support for the peace process and its outcome. The Participants recognized the importance of reintegration as an integral part of the peace process, which will pave the way for community recovery and post-conflict rehabilitation of Afghan society through improving security, community development and local governance. In this regard, the International Community welcomed the progress made in reintegration efforts so far including the reintegration of over 4,700 ex-combatants. The International Community welcomed the appointment of the new Chairman of the High Peace Council, Mr. Salahuddin Rabbani, reaffirmed its strong support for the peace efforts of the Afghan Government through the High Peace Council and the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Program (APRP), and called upon the regional countries that can play a positive role to extend all possible cooperation to ensure the success of the peace process. The Participants also stressed the importance of the participation of civil society organizations and women's groups in support of the peace process and the culture of peace and human rights in Afghan society in particular in the light of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

10. The Participants underscored that sustainable return and reintegration of Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons is essential to security and stability. The International Community reaffirmed the commitment, including in the

Solutions Strategy made at UNHCR Geneva Conference on May 2 and 3, 2012, to enhance the development and reintegration potential in Afghanistan to create communities that are viable in the long-term and support the increased return of refugees from neighboring countries. The Afghan Government and the International Community acknowledged the burden of Afghanistan's neighbors, in particular Pakistan and Iran, in providing temporary refuge to millions of Afghan in difficult times and are committed to further work towards their voluntary, safe and orderly return.

Governance and Strategy for Economic Self-Reliance

11. The Participants recognized that good governance at national and sub-national levels is essential for strong and sustainable economic development and improved livelihoods of the Afghan people. Through the Tokyo Framework, the Afghan Government and the International Community reaffirmed their partnership in the economic growth and development of Afghanistan through a process of mutual accountability, and the transformation of the relationship from recipient and donors to owner and partners.

12. The Participants shared the view that the International Community's ability to sustain support for Afghanistan depends upon the Afghan Government delivering on its commitments as part of this renewed partnership. In this context, the Afghan Government confirmed its resolve, as expressed at Bonn, that the future of its political system will continue to reflect its pluralistic society and remain firmly founded in the Afghan Constitution. The Afghan people will continue to build a stable, democratic society, based on the rule of law, effective and independent judiciary and good governance, including progress in the fight against corruption. The Afghan Government affirmed that the human rights and fundamental freedoms of its citizens, in particular the equality of men and women, are guaranteed under the Constitution and Afghanistan's international human rights obligations. The Afghan Government committed to conducting free, fair, transparent, and inclusive elections in 2014 and 2015, in which all the people of Afghanistan participate freely without internal or external interference.

13. The International Community also noted the Afghan Government's progress on economic governance and ongoing partnership with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Islamic Development Bank. The International Community welcomed Afghanistan's efforts to date and noted the importance of further actions, including the resolution of the Kabul Bank issue.

14. The Participants reaffirmed their shared goal of achieving Afghanistan's long-term economic growth and fiscal self-reliance. To achieve this objective, the Afghan Government has developed *Towards Self-Reliance*, a strategy for sustainable growth and development to be implemented through the National Priority Programs (NPPs), with a focus on economic growth, revenue generation, jobs, and human development. The Afghan Government is to continue with the planning and implementation of these NPPs in proper and needed sequencing well into the Transformation Decade with reviews at appropriate intervals. The International Community welcomed the Afghan strategy, and reaffirmed its commitment of aligning 80 percent of aid with the NPPs and channeling at least 50 percent of its development assistance through the national budget of the Afghan Government in

accordance with the London and Kabul Communiqués. In this regard, donors welcomed the headline results from the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) review which confirm that there are established and credible mechanisms donors can use to meet their 50 percent on budget commitment beyond 2014. The Participants encouraged other partners, such as the UN agencies, to support alignment and on-budget mechanisms both through their policy roles and their programmatic activities.

15. The Participants reiterated that the Afghan Government will have special, significant, and continuing but declining fiscal requirements that cannot be met by domestic revenues in the years following Transition as has been estimated by the World Bank and the Afghan Government in preparation for the Tokyo Conference. To help address the budget shortfall, the International Community committed to directing financial support towards Afghanistan's economic development through the Transformation Decade. In this context, in the initial stage of the Transformation Decade, the International Community committed to providing over 16 billion US dollars through 2015, and sustaining support, through 2017, at or near levels of the past decade to respond to the fiscal gap as estimated by the World Bank and the Afghan Government.

Regional Cooperation

16. Regional cooperation and integration contribute to the sustainability of development efforts, through increasing economic and trade opportunities as well as enhancing political dialogue. Keeping in mind that sustained engagement of Afghanistan's regional partners remains key to addressing common challenges, such as terrorism, extremism, illicit drugs, refugees, disaster risk reduction, barriers to trade, investment and economic growth, the role of regional processes and fora that facilitate regular political dialogue and contribute to the building of confidence among countries is extremely important. In this context, the Participants recognized the importance of the Afghan-led and regionally owned Istanbul Process, launched on November 2, 2011, and welcomed the progress of the Istanbul Process as it moves forward incrementally towards practical implementation, by the relevant countries and organizations, of the prioritized confidence building measures (CBMs), as a crucial step towards deepening cooperation, interaction and confidence among Afghanistan's near and extended neighbors. The Participants welcomed the outcome of the very successful 'Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference-Kabul' on June 14, 2012, and looked forward to the next ministerial conference to be held in Kazakhstan in the first half of 2013 .

17. The Participants encouraged further efforts for the promotion of regional economic cooperation through various other regional fora such as the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA), the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the United Nations Special Program for the Economies of Central Asia (UNSPECA). The participants also welcomed the decision of the SCO to grant Observer status to Afghanistan.

18. The Participants reaffirmed that, Afghanistan being a landlocked country, it is vital to realize the vision of regional connectivity and economic integration, where Afghanistan can serve as a hub and a land-bridge at the center of a stable and

prospering region. The International Community is encouraged to support NPP projects which promote regional economic cooperation and to provide funding for the Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund (AITF) managed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Participants emphasized the importance of implementing projects at the regional level, including projects and programs identified in the Fifth Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA V), and those identified by the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) in 2011 in the areas of transport, trade, energy and other key sectors.

19. The Participants reaffirmed the importance of enhancing trade connectivity along historical trade routes, and promoting trade, transit, investment, and border management toward regional and global integration and the creation of an enabling environment. The Participants welcomed the conclusion of the Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement (APTTA), the transit agreement between Afghanistan and Tajikistan, and the Agreement on Cross-Border Transport of Persons, Vehicles, and Goods (CBTA) among Afghanistan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan within the framework of CAREC.

Private Sector and Civil Society

20. The Participants shared the view that developing a vibrant private sector will be essential for sustainable development of Afghanistan particularly for the long term; and that it requires the firm commitment of the Afghan Government to taking all steps necessary to achieve an enabling business environment, including establishing regulatory frameworks and building necessary infrastructure. The Participants noted the importance of promoting domestic and foreign investment in Afghanistan. The Participants also encouraged the creation of models for cross-country partnerships in investment whereby international investors can engage in partnership arrangements with those from within the region as well as with local Afghan entrepreneurs. In this context, the importance of job creation and initiatives targeting youth and women employment should be emphasized.

21. As far as investment priorities are concerned, the extractive industries, which already attract growing interest of private investors, as well as others of Afghanistan's productive sectors, such as agriculture and energy, will be crucial in attracting private sector investment in the interest of sustainable, inclusive economic growth and job creation in Afghanistan. In this context, the Afghan Government's Resource Corridor approach is noteworthy.

22. The Participants welcomed the results of the Delhi Investors' Summit on Afghanistan hosted by the Confederation of Indian Industries on June 28 in Delhi, which benefitted from many participants from neighboring countries, and underscored the importance of implementing the recommendations of the summit. The Participants reaffirmed the significance of risk mitigation and credit provision schemes by the International Community in promoting private sector investment in Afghanistan. The International Community committed to taking concrete steps to promote private investment and trade by mobilizing relevant development finance institutions, export credit authorities, and other governmental and nongovernmental tools to encourage human and financial capital investments in Afghanistan. The Participants also reaffirmed the importance of women's participation in private

sector conferences as reinforcing the need for inclusive development and recognition of women's rights.

23. The Participants emphasized the role of the Afghan civil society in advocating for and supporting human rights, good governance and sustainable social, economic and democratic development of Afghanistan through a sustained dialogue. The Participants reaffirmed that a thriving and free civil society based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the equality of men and women, enshrined in the Afghan Constitution, will be key to achieving a more pluralistic society in Afghanistan.

24. The Participants took note of the statement by Afghan civil society organizations at the Tokyo Conference. The Participants also welcomed the results of the civil society event jointly organized by Japanese and Afghan NGOs on July 7 in Tokyo.

The Way Forward

25. To ensure continuity and progress, the Afghan Government and the International Community decided to establish a follow-up mechanism to review their mutual long-term commitments laid out in this Declaration and the Tokyo Framework, and to verify the fulfillment of these commitments based on the notion of mutual accountability. For this purpose, the Participants decided, under the framework of the Kabul process, that follow-up meetings will take place at the ministerial level every two years, in between years at the senior officials level, and at more regular intervals under the Afghan-UN led Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB) mechanism.

26. The Afghan Government expressed its appreciation to the International Community for its steadfast support for the security and development of Afghanistan notably for renewing its commitment at today's Conference to support Afghanistan during the Transformation Decade. The Afghan Government also recognized with appreciation the supporting role of the UN organizations, including United Nations Assistance Mission for Afghanistan (UNAMA) in Afghanistan's development process.

27. The Participants, and in particular the Afghan Government, expressed their deep appreciation to the Government and people of Japan for hosting the Tokyo Conference and for their steadfast support for Afghanistan's stabilization and development. The Participants look forward to next ministerial meeting to be co-hosted by Afghanistan and the United Kingdom within the year 2014 after the presidential election in Afghanistan.

Annex II to the letter dated 9 July 2012 from the representatives of Afghanistan and Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

TOKYO MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

(Tokyo Framework)

1. The Afghan Government and the International Community reaffirm their partnership in the economic growth and development of Afghanistan through a process of mutual accountability in achieving mutually decided goals as laid out in this document, hereafter the "Tokyo Framework". The International Community's ability to sustain support for Afghanistan depends upon the Afghan Government delivering on its commitments described in the Tokyo Framework. This document establishes an approach based on mutual commitments of the Afghan Government and the International Community to help Afghanistan achieve its development and governance goals based on the International Community's commitments in the Tokyo Framework. The Tokyo Framework establishes a mechanism to monitor and review commitments on a regular basis.

2. Good governance is essential for strong and sustainable economic development and improved livelihoods of the Afghan people. Recognizing this fact, this accountability framework concretizes the mutual commitments decided in the Kabul Process and reaffirmed at the Bonn Conference by stipulating shared development and governance goals and a mechanism as described in this document to hold parties accountable for achieving them. The goals are consistent with the Afghan Government's economic and development strategy presented in *Towards Self-Reliance*.

3. At the December 2011 Bonn Conference, the International Community affirmed the special status of Afghanistan to receive donor assistance from Transition through Transformation in greater measure than similarly situated nations. The Afghan Government and the International Community are bound by their citizens' expectations for the effective and transparent stewardship of resources.

4. The Afghan Government reaffirms its solemn commitment to strengthen governance, grounded in human rights, the rule of law, and adherence to the Afghan Constitution, and holds it as integral to sustained economic growth and development.

5. Working in partnership with the International Community, the Afghan Government seeks sustained development economic growth and fiscal sustainability with declining reliance on donor financing as articulated in *Towards Self-Reliance*. To fulfill this vision, the Afghan Government has put together the National Priority Programs (NPPs), and, in consultation with International Community, is developing an Aid Management Policy to be endorsed by the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB) by December 2012 to ensure optimal execution and effectiveness of international assistance aligned with national priorities.

6. As Afghanistan enters the Transformation Decade, progress from the past decade in areas that underpin sustained economic growth and development, especially for women and girls, such as education, health and other basic services,

as well as strengthened respect for human rights, must continue. Challenges such as vulnerability to natural disasters and humanitarian needs must also be addressed jointly in an effective and appropriate manner in Transition and the Transformation Decade.

7. Successful transition will lead to a decade of Transformation where Afghanistan will build on the benefits of Transition to become an effectively governed and economically, socially progressing country driven by its own national priorities. This requires a paradigm shift in the nature of partnership between the Afghan Government and the International Community, from that of being recipient and donors to owner and partners. The realization of this shift necessitates re-defining the principle, reciprocal commitments and modalities of partnership, which is the purpose of the Tokyo Framework. The Tokyo Conference is the turning point to begin this re-definition in our partnership.

Principles

8. The Tokyo Framework is based on broadly accepted principles of inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development:

- o Governance has a direct bearing on development performance;
- o International assistance aligned with national priority programs enhances efficiency and sustainability of development assistance;
- o International assistance through national budgets can improve national institutional capacities, development performance, and accountability to its citizens;
- o Monitoring of development and governance benchmarks in a transparent manner is a powerful means to enable accountability to the Afghan people, and reinforce reciprocal commitments of donors and the Afghan Government to improved development performance;
- o Private investment both domestic and foreign is key to sustainable economic growth; and
- o Regional cooperation facilitates the integration of regional economies, thus contributing to the sustainability of development efforts in Afghanistan.

Mutual Commitments

9. The Participants emphasize the importance of the delivery of assistance through adhering to the principles of aid effectiveness, that they cannot continue "business as usual," and must move from promise to practice. The Tokyo Framework sets out a new reinvigorated development partnership between the Afghan Government and the International Community.

10. The Afghan Government and the International Community affirm that a functional democracy based on credible and inclusive elections, a professional and efficient civil service, access to justice and the rule of law are essential to a secure, just, stable and prosperous Afghanistan. Strengthened governance and institutions with a particular focus on the rights of women are prerequisites for strong and sustainable economic growth, employment generation and prosperity for the Afghan people.

Afghanistan Governance and Development Commitments

11. The Afghan Government and the International Community are to monitor performance for five major areas of development and governance according to the modalities described below. A timeline for these indicators is to be developed by the Afghan Government for the next JCMB meeting. The desired goals and initial indicators for each area are stated below.

Representational Democracy and Equitable Elections

Goal: Conduct credible, inclusive and transparent Presidential and Parliamentary elections in 2014 and 2015 according to the Afghan Constitution, in which eligible Afghan citizens, men and women, have the opportunity to participate freely without internal or external interference in accordance with the law.

Indicators:

- o Develop, by early 2013, a comprehensive election timeline through 2015 for electoral preparations and polling dates; and
- o Ensure that a robust electoral architecture is developed in a secure, participatory and transparent manner to enable successful and timely elections.

Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

Goal: Improve access to justice for all, in particular women, by ensuring that the Constitution and other fundamental laws are enforced expeditiously, fairly and transparently; ensure that women can fully enjoy their economic, social, civil, political and cultural rights; fight against corruption, including strengthening counter-narcotics efforts; and improve the capacity of state institutions.

Indicators:

- o Ensure respect for human rights for all citizens, in particular for women and children, and allow the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations to perform their appropriate functions;
- o Demonstrated implementation, with civil society engagement, of both the Elimination of Violence Against Women Law (EVAW), including through services to victims as well as law enforcement, and the implementation of the National Action Plan for Women (NAPWA) on an annual basis; and
- o Enact and enforce the legal framework for fighting corruption including, for example, annual asset declarations of senior public officials including the executive, legislative and judiciary.

Integrity of Public Finance and Commercial Banking

Goal: Improved integrity of public financial management and the commercial banking sector.

Indicators:

- o Implement the government program supported by the International Monetary Fund on schedule; continue to enforce asset recovery and accountability for those responsible for the Kabul Bank crisis; and strengthen banking supervision and reforms through Da Afghanistan Bank;

- o Implement Public Financial Management Action Plan and improve the management of public funds as measured by Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment by 20 percent and raise the transparency of public funds measured by the Open Budget Initiative (OBI) to more than 40 percent; and
- o Implement the recommendations from the Financial Action Task Force Asia Pacific Group regarding anti-money laundering and combating terrorist financing.

Government Revenues, Budget Execution and Sub-National Governance

Goal: Improve the Afghan Government's revenue collection and capacity of line Ministries' to develop and execute budgets accountable to, and incorporating, local needs and preferences.

Indicators:

- o Through more efficient, transparent and accountable customs and tax systems, raise the ratio of revenue collection to GDP from 11 percent to 15 percent by 2016, and to 19 percent by 2025;
- o Improve budget execution to 75 percent by 2017;
- o Enact a legal framework to clarify roles, and responsibilities of government agencies at national, provincial and district levels, in line with the 2010 Sub-National Governance Policy; and
- o Develop a provincial budgeting process that includes provincial input into the relevant Ministries formulation of budget requests, linked to a provincial planning process in which Provincial Councils have their consultative roles.

Inclusive and Sustained Growth and Development

Goal: Achieve inclusive and sustained growth through a focus on human development, food security, private investment, and decent work and employment opportunities and the improvement of ranking in the human development index.

Indicators:

- o Ensure adequate resource allocations to achieve Afghanistan's Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets for health, gender, education, environment and food security and use of MDG indicators to measure progress;
- o Strengthened enabling environment for the private sector, as measured by the World Bank Doing Business Index, including development of an Extractive Industries Development Framework that governs Afghanistan's natural wealth through an accountable, efficient and transparent mechanism which builds upon and surpasses international best practices;
- o Encourage and support regional economic initiatives by leveraging investments in the agriculture sector and resource corridors as primary drivers of growth; and establish Road, Rail and Civil Aviation Institutions; and
- o Take steps necessary to achieve World Trade Organization (WTO) accession by the end of 2014.

International Commitment to Improving Aid Effectiveness

12. The Participants reiterate that the Afghan Government will have special, significant, and continuing but declining fiscal requirements that cannot be met by domestic revenues in the years following Transition as has been estimated by the World Bank and the Afghan Government in preparation for the Tokyo Conference. To help address the budget shortfall, the International Community commits to directing financial support towards Afghanistan's economic development through the Transformation Decade. In this context, in the initial stage of the Transformation Decade, the International Community commits to providing over 16 billion US dollars through 2015, and sustaining support, through 2017, at or near levels of the past decade to respond to the fiscal gap as estimated by the World Bank and the Afghan Government. The International Community welcomes the Afghan strategy, and reaffirms its commitment of aligning 80 percent of aid with the NPPs and channeling at least 50 percent of its development assistance through the national budget of the Afghan Government in accordance with the London and Kabul Communiqués.

13. Participating donors aim to increase the share of their assistance provided via the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) incentive program, or other mechanisms as requested or agreed by the Afghan Government, to 10 percent by 2014, with a goal of 20 percent of funding through incentive mechanisms by the end of the Transformation Decade. Incentive programs should seek to provide the Afghan Government with more flexible, on-budget funding in conjunction with progress on specific economic development achievements.

14. The International Community commits to taking concrete steps to improve aid delivery consistent with partnership and global aid effectiveness principles, and adhering to the Afghan Government's Aid Management Policy upon completion and endorsement by the JCMB by December 2012. Alignment of donor assistance to Afghan National Priorities is to be determined in reference to specific deliverables outlined by the Afghan Government in the approved NPPs. Donors intend to consult with the Afghan Government to identify appropriate funding modalities for implementing Afghan National Priorities. The Afghan Government may decline any aid financing that is insufficiently aligned with Afghan Government's priorities, has a low return on investment or high transaction costs.

15. The International Community aims to limit the practice of sub-contracting in all specialized and labor-intensive projects to only one vertical level to reduce overhead costs and improve transparency.

Modalities

16. The Afghan Government and the International Community decide to establish a mechanism to monitor their performance of indicators and work plans through an established review process, building on the JCMB process. The Afghan Government, facilitated by the Ministry of Finance and relevant ministries, is responsible for achieving the governance and development indicators specified in the Tokyo Framework. Development partners are responsible for delivering on their aid commitments stated in the Tokyo Declaration and the Tokyo Framework.

17. The Afghan Government and the International Community are to implement the Tokyo Framework according to the modalities outlined below. The Afghan

Government and the International Community are to establish a transparent and regular monitoring process, building on a reinvigorated Kabul Process and JCMB, to hold each other accountable for reciprocal commitments.

18. The three elements of the mechanism are:

- The Standing Committees and Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB) to review progress on a regular basis;
- A Senior Officials Meeting to be held in 2013 and every second year subsequently to review progress and update indicators where needed; and
- A Ministerial-level Meeting to be held in 2014, and every second year subsequently to review progress, update indicators, assess resource requirements and renew international commitments.

19. The first Ministerial-level Meeting will be co-chaired by Afghanistan and the United Kingdom.

United Nations A/66/868–S/2012/536

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
13 July 2012

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 43
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Letter dated 11 July 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 3 May 2012 addressed to you regarding the continuing abuses by Turkey of international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus (A/66/790-S/2012/294), I have the honour to draw your attention to the systematic abuses by Turkey of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus by blatantly violating international law and air traffic regulations in a way that seriously jeopardizes international aviation safety in the greater region (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nicholas **Emiliou**

12-41807 (E) 250712

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Annex to the letter dated 11 July 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 April 2012	0955-1055	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia area control centre (ACC).
	1113-1133	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) 12 nm east of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1611-1630	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting 10 nm east of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1135-1138	One C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR 14 nm east of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1617-1631	One C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1133-1153	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from point VESAR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1622-1631	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
2 April 2012	0958-1015	An unknown Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR 10 nm east of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1151-1207	An unknown Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting 30 nm south of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1220-1318	An unknown Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
4 April 2012	1132-1152	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR 10 nm east of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1747-1800	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting 10 nm east of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1538-1640	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1325-1528	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from point EVENO and exiting 15 nm north of point TOSCA without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
5 April 2012	1001-1110	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 53 nm east of point VESAR at 1001 hours and, after flying over the southern segment of the Cyprus exclusive economic zone at altitudes of between 5,000 and 15,000 ft, exited from 53 nm east of point VESAR, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1008-1106	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 51 nm east of point VESAR and exiting 57 nm north of point TOSCA, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1100-1112	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1124	An unknown Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1154-1212	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR 10 nm east of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1423-1435	The same C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1504-1524	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1817-1844	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
6 April 2012	0933-0954	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 20 nm east of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1254-1355	The same CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	0933-0954	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1305-1400	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from 10 nm west of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
9 April 2012	0937-1122	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1136-1200	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 22 nm west of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
10 April 2012	0848-1217	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	0957-1050	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 54 nm east of point VESAR and exiting 8 nm east of point VESAR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	0958-1050	Two F-4 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 27 nm west of point DOREN and, after flying over the southern segment of the Cyprus exclusive economic zone at altitudes of between 5,000 and 15,000 ft, exited from 58 nm east of point VESAR, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
11 April 2012	0941-1256	Two S-70 Turkish military helicopters violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR 17 nm west of point TOMBI and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1041-1105	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 50 nm east of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1052-1123	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1116-1136	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 15 nm east of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1127-1148	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 13 nm east of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1140-1251	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from point KERIS and exiting from point TOSCA without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1321-1343	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1510-1529	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1719-1738	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1919-1949	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 35 nm west of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1722-1748	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from 50 nm west of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
12 April 2012	0904-1111	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	0933-1353	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, performing flying patterns over the southern segment of the Cyprus exclusive economic zone at altitudes of between 2,200 and 2,600 ft.
	1053-1158	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1319-1346	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from 42 nm west of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1628-1700	Two S-70 Turkish military helicopters violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
13 April 2012	0950-1352	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, performing flying patterns over the south-eastern segment of the Cyprus exclusive economic zone at altitudes of between 2,200 and 4,500 ft.
	1214-1232	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from 7 nm east of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1221-1236	One C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR 10 nm east of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1435-1452	One C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1513-1531	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1937-2104	One S-70 Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	2230-2247	One S-70 Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	2230-0000	One S-70 Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
15 April 2012	1030-1154	Two S-70 Turkish military helicopters violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 17 nm west of point TOMBI and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1146-1209	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from 19 nm west of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
16 April 2012	1507-1529	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 13 nm east of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1517-1547	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 23 nm east of point DOREN and subsequently by flying within the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus until exiting from 25 nm east of point DOREN, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1602-1611	One F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from point VESAR and subsequently by flying within the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus until exiting from 10 nm west of point VESAR, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1649-1708	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1825-1842	One CN-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 13 nm east of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1916-1931	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
17 April 2012	0912-1032	An unknown Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
18 April 2012	1230-1252	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 12 nm east of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1705-1717	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
19 April 2012	1100-1142	Four F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 28 nm west of point DOREN and exited after flying over the south-eastern segment of the Cyprus exclusive economic zone at altitudes of between 500 and 15,000 ft, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1545-1603	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
20 April 2012	1058-1220	An unknown Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1220-1237	One CN-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 13 nm east of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1325-1343	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from 36 nm west of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1412-1433	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 29 nm west of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1709-1725	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
24 April 2012	1112-1120	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1215-1316	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from point KERIS and exiting 8 nm east of point TOSCA without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1228-1256	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 12 nm east of point DOREN and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1342-1413	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR until exiting from 15 nm west of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1353-1405	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1406-1645	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 52 nm east of point VESAR and exiting 50 nm east of point VESAR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1434-1533	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 53 nm east of point VESAR and, after flying over the south-eastern segment of the Cyprus exclusive economic zone at an altitude of 10,000 ft, exited from 62 nm east of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1720-1747	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from point KERIS and exiting 25 nm west of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
25 April 2012	0930-1319	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, performing flying patterns over the south-eastern segment of the Cyprus exclusive economic zone.
	1022-1140	One Cougar Turkish military helicopters violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	1956-2105	Two Cougar Turkish military helicopters violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
	2105-2135	Two Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
26 April 2012	0824-1154	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, performing flying patterns over the south-eastern segment of the Cyprus exclusive economic zone at an altitude of 2,600 ft.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1740-1753	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from point KERIS and exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.
27 April 2012	1425-1600	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

United Nations A/66/869

General Assembly

Distr.: General
13 July 2012

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 109
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 2 July 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, allow me to thank you for your continued support of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, and for your participation in the Second Advisory Board meeting that took place in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 3 June 2012. Your contribution and presence were invaluable to the Centre. I would also like to express our gratitude for your opening statement given in Jeddah.

Please find attached a copy of the Joint Summary document that was issued by His Royal Highness Prince Saud AlFaisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia (see annex). I would like to request that the present letter and its annex be issued as a document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Abdallah Y. **Al-Mouallimi**
Permanent Representative

12-41872 (E) 160712 200712

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Annex to the letter dated 2 July 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic and English]

Second meeting of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre Advisory Board

Joint Summary by His Royal Highness Prince Saud AlFaisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia and His Excellency Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations (Jeddah: 13 Rajab 1433 — 3 June 2012)

The Second Advisory Board meeting of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) was convened today, 13 Rajab 1433 of Hijrah, 3 June 2012, in the city of Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and was chaired by His Royal Highness Prince Saud AlFaisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia, and attended by the United Nations Secretary-General, His Excellency Ban Ki-moon, and the members of the Advisory Board.

The attendees expressed their appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz, for the statement delivered on his behalf that commenced the proceedings of the meeting.

They also acknowledge his efforts in establishing the UNCCT under the umbrella of the United Nations, which was conceived in 2005 as part of the Riyadh Counter-Terrorism International Conference. That idea became a reality with the signing of the agreement on 19 September 2011 in New York, that established the Centre. This also signals the commitment the Kingdom made on the national and international levels in the field of counter-terrorism, and also the $10 million contribution to fund the Centre for the first three years, a matter that stems from the Kingdom's faith in the importance of international cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism.

Based on the inputs received from the Advisory Board members during and after their first meeting in New York on 2 April 2012, the Secretary-General announced the following initial strategic priorities for the Centre: development of national and regional counter-terrorism strategies, support for integrated capacity-building assistance, countering the financing of terrorism, promoting dialogue and understanding between communities, protecting human rights while countering terrorism and the need to promote and protect rights of victims of terrorism.

The Advisory Board highlighted the danger posed by the phenomenon of terrorism, and that it is one of the most significant challenges that the international community faces. It also stressed that terrorism is a scourge that knows neither borders nor faith, and that threatens the peace and security of the international community as a whole.

It was underscored that the threat of terrorism should be countered through comprehensive national and regional strategies, keeping in mind Member States' national and regional priorities and international obligations. These strategies could be developed in conformity with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism

Strategy (General Assembly resolution 60/288), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly by consensus in September 2006.

The Advisory Board members discussed several issues, including enhancing international cooperation, building in-depth knowledge of the Strategy among key stakeholders, sharing of counter-terrorism best practices, exchanging expertise and developing effective training programmes. The members reiterated the need to respect human rights and the rule of law while countering terrorism. It was also stated that the UNCCT can play an important role in the effective implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

In conclusion, the participants expressed their gratitude to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting the meeting.

United Nations A/66/870

General Assembly

Distr.: General
17 July 2012

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 127
International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Letter dated 17 July 2012 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to draw your attention to the text of resolution 2054 (2012), adopted unanimously by the Security Council at its 6794th meeting, held on 29 June 2012.

(*Signed*) Néstor **Osorio**
President of the Security Council

12-42524 (E) 180712

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United Nations A/66/871–S/2012/559

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
19 July 2012

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda items 34, 35 and 39

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Prevention of armed conflict

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 18 July 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan recorded for the month of June 2012 (see annex).

The reporting period recorded yet another series of multiple ceasefire violations by Azerbaijan, which continues to reject the proposal of the Chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) regarding the consolidation of the ceasefire, the withdrawal of snipers and the agreement to set up a mechanism for the investigation of accidents along the line of contact and instead has been intensifying its subversive actions against the Nagorno Karabakh Republic. By conducting such a policy Azerbaijan assumes all responsibility for violations of the ceasefire and human losses.

Since 2011, Azerbaijan has been further increasing its military budget and acquiring more sophisticated armaments. Continuous attacks by the Azerbaijani forces can be qualified as reconnaissance operations and a general rehearsal for war.

Moreover, Azerbaijan has recently been trying to enlarge the zone of conflict through the escalation of the situation on the border between Armenia and Azerbaijan. During the period from May to June 2012, the Azerbaijani forces deliberately attacked Dovegh village, in the Tavush region of the Republic of Armenia, specifically targeting the kindergarten, school and other civilian buildings.

These brutal and illegal actions by the Azerbaijani side resulted in three Armenian servicemen losing their lives. Several soldiers and a number of civilians

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were wounded during the month of June alone. We strongly condemn the deadly provocations of the Azerbaijani side, which pose a real threat to regional security.

Reacting to these precarious developments, on 14 June, Eamon Gilmore, the OSCE Chairperson in Office, stated in Baku (capital of Azerbaijan) that "the cycle of violence must stop — this conflict will not be resolved by the use of force".

As recently as 9 July, Lamberto Zannier, the Secretary General of OSCE, reiterated on an official visit to Azerbaijan that "the conflict will not be resolved by the use of force" and that "negotiations are the only way forward and political goodwill and the commitment of all those involved is an essential prerequisite for finding a lasting peaceful solution".

The Armenian side fully and unreservedly approves and endorses these statements.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 35 and 39, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 18 July 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan from 1 to 30 June 2012

1. On the borderline of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic:

Total number of violations — 2,205

Total number of shots ~ 16,053

PK ~ 2,570, SVD — 1,429, AK ~ 11,795, DSHK ~ 138, RPK ~ 41, Black Arrow ~ 50, Istigal ~ 5, NSVT ~ 7, Utyos ~ 18.

2. On the borderline of the Republic of Armenia (see table):

Total number of violations — 495

Total number of shots ~ 18,742

PK ~ 9,607, SVD — 762, Black Arrow ~ 258, AK ~ 5,868, RPK ~ 237, DSHK ~ 1,965, NSVT ~ 30, Utyos ~ 15.

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
1.	1 June	Aygepar	0710	SVD	3	At 0710, in the vicinity of the village of Aygepar, Vachik Melkumyan, a civilian from the village of Nergin Karmiraghbyur, was wounded while performing agricultural work.
2.		Chinari	1445	SVD	7	
3.			2015	AK	15	
4.	2 June	Barcruni	0110	PK	20	
5.			0110	SVD	4	
6.			1710	SVD	10	
7.		Sarigyugh	1745	PK	20	
8.		Vazashen	2115	PK	40	
9.	3 June	Berqaber	1030	SVD	2	
10.		Baghanis	1130	AK	22	
11.		Kayanavan	2320	AK	3	
12.	4 June	Mehrab	0045	AK	80	At 0200, 750 metres from the village of Berdavan at the borderline, serviceman Hrach Sargsyan was killed and serviceman Mushegh Nurbekyan wounded.
13.				DSHK	22	
14.				PK	100	
15.			1215	DSHK	6	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
16.		Barcruni	0310	PK	20	At 0445, at the borderline near the village of Chinari, two servicemen, Zohrab Balabekyan and Karen Davtyan, were killed and five servicemen, Igot Hovhannisyan, Maxim Melkonyan, Sedrak Shahbazyan, Artak Mnatsakanyan and Koryun Igityan, were wounded as a result of an intrusion by an Azerbaijani military unit.
17.			1335	SVD	8	
18.			1915	PK	40	
19.				AK	20	
20.		Chinari	0150-0210	PK	5	
21.				SVD	2	
22.				AK	13	
23.			0230	AK	5	
24.			1200	Black Arrow	3	
25.			1250	Black Arrow	4	
26.			1840	SVD	3	
27.			2030	SVD	2	
28.		Aygepar	0300	AK	20	
29.		Movses	1130	AK	4	
30.			1205	AK	3	
31.		Berdavan	1900	SVD	2	
32.		Berqaber	2355	AK	3	
33.	5 June	Jil	0100-0130	PK	2 000	At 0500, at the borderline near the village of Kirane, serviceman Sedrak Santosyan was wounded.
34.				SVD	100	
35.				Black Arrow	60	
36.			2130-0000	PK	2 000	
37.				SVD	10	
38.				Black Arrow	5	
39.		Aghdak	1800-1850	DSHK	15	
40.		Aygedzor	2230-2250	PK	300	
41.				AK	300	
42.			2250-2330	PK	50	
43.				AK	60	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
44.				SVD	30	
45.		Mehrab	2230-0045	AK	30	
46.				PK	50	
47.				SVD	15	
48.			2300-0045	DSHK	100	
49.		Mehrab	2300-0045	PK	100	
50.		Aygepar	1025	PK	10	
51.			1810	DSHK	35	
52.			1840	DSHK	70	
53.			1935	DSHK	30	
54.				PK	70	
55.			2050	PK	200	
56.				AK	300	
57.				DSHK	30	
58.			2140	AK	190	
59.				PK	100	
60.				DSHK	50	
61.			2150	AK	250	
62.				PK	500	
63.				DSHK	100	
64.			2215	DSHK	50	
65.		Movses	1640	AK	1	
66.			1730	DSHK	5	
67.			1815	DSHK	55	
68.			1845	DSHK	65	
69.			1935	DSHK	150	
70.			1945	PK	150	
71.			2005	PK	210	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
72.			2020	DSHK	250	
73.				PK	120	
74.			2100	DSHK	50	
75.				PK	30	
76.				AK	65	
77.			2145	DSHK	70	
78.				PK	200	
79.				Black Arrow	35	
80.			2205	DSHK	40	
81.				AK	50	
82.		Movses	2205	Black Arrow	20	
83.		Nerqin Karmiraghbyur	1945	PK	80	
84.			2015	SVD	6	
85.		Voskepar	1025	AK	1	
86.			1115	AK	1	
87.			2340	PK	15	
88.		Baghanis	1225	AK	3	
89.		Berdavan	1910	PK	10	
90.		Dovex	1930	PK	10	
91.				AK	37	
92.				SVD	3	
93.		Koti	2240	AK	15	
94.		Barekamavan	2340	PK	20	
95.				AK	15	
96.		Barcruni	2135	PK	15	
97.				RPK	10	
98.				SVD	5	
99.		Lev	2300-2330	DSHK	25	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
100.	6 June	Chinari	0000	SVD	10	
101.				PK	20	
102.			0050	AK	6	
103.			0200	AK	4	
104.			0200	SVD	5	
105.			0430	SVD	9	
106.				AK	30	
107.			0905	SVD	4	
108.			1520	SVD	13	
109.			1520	DSHK	7	
110.				Black Arrow	2	
111.				PK	10	
112.			1700	PK	10	
113.			2135	SVD	2	
114.			2245	SVD	3	
115.		Sarigyugh	0440	AK	5	
116.				DSHK	10	
117.				PK	4	
118.		Aygepar	0130	PK	5	
119.			0310	PK	5	
120.			2225	AK	2	
121.		Movses	1940	AK	3	
122.			1950	AK	5	
123.			2225	AK	1	
124.			2310	AK	2	
125.			2325	AK	15	
126.		Voskepar	0030	PK	8	
127.			0925	PK	15	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
128.				DSHK	15	
129.			1010	AK	10	
130.		Berdavan	0030	AK	158	
131.				PK	30	
132.		Lev	1330	Black Arrow	5	
133.			2000	Black Arrow	7	
134.		Chambarak	1830	AK	70	
135.			2215	PK	70	
136.				RPK	70	
137.				AK	60	
138.		Paravaqar	0415	AK	50	
139.				PK	50	
140.			2240	AK	12	
141.			2240	AK	10	
142.			2250	AK	30	
143.		Vazashen	1035	PK	20	
144.			2110	AK	1	
145.			2205	PK	20	
146.				AK	3	
147.			2210	PK	20	
148.		Vazashen	2230	PK	7	
149.		Koti	0130-0200	AK	100	
150.				PK	50	
151.		Barekamavan	1955	DSHK	6	
152.			2005	Utyos	15	
153.			2020	AK	14	
154.			2020	PK	24	
155.			2030	DSHK	15	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
156.		Barcruni	1255	SVD	5	
157.			1300	PK	30	
158.			1805	RPK	55	
159.				SVD	8	
160.			2305	AK	50	
161.	7 June	Movses	0025	AK	5	
162.			1855	AK	5	
163.			2255	AK	4	
164.		Aygepar	0035	AK	7	
165.			0045	AK	25	
166.			0230	AK	40	
167.		Chinari	0010	SVD	1	
168.			0115	PK	40	
169.			0115	SVD	7	
170.				AK	15	
171.			1410	AK	40	
172.			1435	AK	50	
173.			2340	AK	20	
174.		Nerqin Karmiraghbyur	0230	AK	20	
175.			0230	AK	20	
176.			2340	PK	210	
177.				AK	240	
178.				Black Arrow	20	
179.		Barekamavan	0030	AK	5	
180.			1705	PK	50	
181.		Sarigyugh	1135	PK	6	
182.		Vazashen	2220	PK	30	
183.			2400	AK	10	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
184.				PK	15	
185.		Lev	1300-1400	DSHK	10	
186.				Black Arrow	4	
187.		Shishkaya	1100	Black Arrow	1	
188.		Chambarak	2115	AK	50	
189.				PK	50	
190.		Aygedzor	2210	AK	20	
191.		Koti	2400	AK	10	
192.		Barcruni	1135	SVD	15	
193.	8 June	Chambarak	0035	DSHK	3	
194.			1120	AK	10	
195.		Chinari	0110	SVD	2	
196.			0155	PK	60	
197.				AK	50	
198.				SVD	35	
199.			0210	PK	20	
200.				SVD	5	
201.			0230	AK	70	
202.		Aygepar	0100	AK	25	
203.		Movses	0255	AK	55	
204.			1550	AK	4	
205.			1555	AK	50	
206.			2200	AK	25	
207.			2210	PK	5	
208.		Mehrab	1645-1830	PK	200	
209.		Barcruni	2100	SVD	2	
210.		Lev	2150-2205	PK	15	
211.				SVD	6	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
212.			2150-2205	PK	13	
213.				SVD	5	
214.		Barekamavan	2202	PK	3	
215.				AK	2	
216.			2325	SVD	1	
217.		Baghanis	2205	AK	1	
218.			2215	AK	15	
219.		Berdavan	2230	AK	2	
220.			2330	AK	10	
221.		Dovegh	2353	AK	4	
222.			2353	AK	4	
223.			2353	AK	4	
224.	9 June	Movses	0020	AK	20	
225.		Sarigyugh	0020	PK	7	
226.			0340	PK	20	
227.		Nerqin Karmiraghbyur	0020	AK	20	
228.			2315	AK	5	
229.		Azatamut	0130-0200	AK	1 000	
230.				PK	550	
231.				DSHK	85	
232.		Berdavan	0045	AK	20	
233.			0920	AK	2	
234.			2340	AK	2	
235.		Chinari	0110	AK	2	
236.			0430	PK	20	
237.			2225	AK	35	
238.		Aygedzor	2210	AK	10	
239.			2305-2315	SVD	15	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
240.				AK	20	
241.	10 June	Chinari	0050	AK	3	
242.			2015	AK	10	
243.				SVD	4	
244.		Voskevan	0100	AK	3	
245.		Paravaqar	0120	AK	25	
246.				PK	15	
247.		Barekamavan	0110	AK	4	
248.			0120	AK	6	
249.			0130	PK	6	
250.				DSHK	3	
251.		Karchevan	1450	AK	4	
252.		Jil	1950	DSHK	500	
253.		Aygepar	2320	AK	2	
254.		Barcruni	2310	PK	6	
255.	11 June	Barekamavan	0005	AK	8	
256.		Chinari	0015	AK	6	
257.			2330	AK	1	
258.		Berdavan	0300	AK	35	
259.				SVD	2	
260.		Eraskh	0820	AK	12	
261.		Barcruni	1545-1800	AK	6	
262.				PK	50	
263.				SVD	22	
264.		Movses	2200	AK	4	
265.		Baghanis	2310	AK	2	
266.				PK	2	
267.				NSVT	30	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
268.		Voskepar	2330	AK	80	
269.				PK	70	
270.		Koti	2330	PK	2	
271.	12 June	Azatamut	0010	AK	2	
272.		Koti	0015	PK	9	
273.			0040	PK	3	
274.			0045	AK	22	
275.		Baghanis	0040	PK	20	
276.				AK	45	
277.		Berdavan	0100	AK	2	
278.			2330	AK	4	
279.		Chopurlu	1140	Black Arrow	3	
280.		Chinari	0405	SVD	2	
281.		Chinari	2015	AK	35	
282.		Movses	2330	AK	4	
283.		Khndzorut	1955	AK	4	
284.	13 June	Chinari	0015	AK	7	
285.			2030	SVD	3	
286.		Berqaber	0155	AK	5	
287.		Khndzorut	1035	AK	32	
288.		Barcruni	1100	RPK	2	
289.			1330	SVD	8	
290.			1425	Black Arrow	1	
291.			1450	SVD	2	
292.			1540	SVD	5	
293.			1725	SVD	2	
294.				Black Arrow	7	
295.		Vazashen	2350	SVD	2	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
296.		Baghanis	2320	AK	2	
297.	14 June	Movses	0005	PK	12	
298.			0205	AK	8	
299.			2230	AK	8	
300.		Koti	0035	AK	10	
301.		Sers	1030	AK	11	
302.		Chinari	1155	PK	3	
303.				SVD	3	
304.				AK	4	
305.			1230	SVD	7	
306.		Yanshak	2300	Black Arrow	15	
307.			2330	Black Arrow	7	
308.	15 Juné	Sevakavan	0110	AK	1	
309.		Chinari	0115	SVD	2	
310.		Berdavan	0215	AK	2	
311.		Movses	0815	AK	10	
312.		Barcruni	0900	SVD	5	
313.			2100	SVD	6	
314.		Tigranakert	1240	AK	3	
315.		Koti	1440	AK	7	
316.		Lev	1830	Black Arrow	5	
317.				PK	17	
318.				SVD	5	
319.			1845	SVD	8	
320.	16 June	Barekamavan	0040	AK	30	
321.			0100	AK	2	
322.		Koti	0500	AK	2	
323.		Vahan	1340	Black Arrow	2	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
324.				PK	100	
325.				AK	50	
326.		Chinari	1800	SVD	3	
327.		Berdavan	0240	AK	20	
328.		Barcruni	1905	SVD	4	
329.			1915	SVD	9	
330.			1930	Black Arrow	2	
331.			1935	SVD	7	
332.			1940	SVD	6	
333.			2305	PK	200	
334.			2315	SVD	2	
335.	17 June	Agarak	1840	AK	1	
336.		Koti	2200	AK	1	
337.		Chinari	2245-2255	AK	60	
338.	18 June	Vazashen	0100-0130	DSHK	15	
339.				PK	35	
340.		Voskevan	0345	AK	3	
341.		Barcruni	1330	SVD	10	
342.			1340	SVD	7	
343.			2310	SVD	8	
344.				PK	12	
345.			2250	SVD	10	
346.		Agarak	1405	AK	4	
347.		Agarak	1405	SVD	1	
348.			1445	SVD	2	
349.		Sarigyugh	1930	AK	30	
350.				PK	20	
351.		Barekamavan	2055	SVD	7	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
352.		Voskepar	2310	AK	2	
353.	19 June	Khachik	0015	SVD	2	
354.				AK	25	
355.		Nerqin Karmiraghbyur	0745	AK	1	
356.		Berqaber	1730-1750	AK	30	
357.				PK	20	
358.			1900	AK	50	
359.		Dovegh	2215	AK	100	
360.				PK	80	
361.				SVD	20	
362.			2350	PK	8	
363.				SVD	2	
364.		Aygedzor	2250	PK	15	
365.	20 June	Eraskh	0840	AK	1	
366.		Barcruni	0840	SVD	10	
367.				Black Arrow	2	
368.			1550	Black Arrow	3	
369.			1650	Black Arrow	8	
370.				SVD	15	
371.		Chinari	0900	Black Arrow	1	
372.		Ginal	0930	SVD	20	
373.		Arevaberd	1730	AK	5	
374.				SVD	15	
375.				PK	10	
376.			1800	PK	25	
377.		Movses	2340	AK	18	
378.			2240	AK	1	
379.				SVD	1	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
380.		Berqaber	2330	AK	2	
381.		Baghanis	2350	AK	6	
382.	21 June		1130	AK	1	
383.		Vahan	1510	PK	30	
384.				AK	20	
385.		Barcruni	1725	SVD	10	
386.				Black Arrow	1	
387.			2245	PK	10	
388.				SVD	10	
389.		Nerqin Karmiraghbyur	2225	PK	2	
390.	22 June	Chinari	0815	SVD	4	
391.		Lev	1050	BlackArrow	2	
392.				DSHK	10	
393.		Nerqin Karmiraghbyur	1230	AK	2	
394.		Aygepar	1230	AK	3	
395.		Dovegh	2110	SVD	5	
396.				AK	10	
397.			2330	PK	300	
398.	23 June	Vazashen	0005	AK	15	
399.			0015	AK	30	
400.			0030	AK	10	
401.		Movses	0145	AK	15	
402.		Berqaber	0815	AK	2	
403.		Lev	0955	DSHK	7	
404.			2255	AK	1	
405.	24 June	Aygepar	0935	AK	2	
406.			2245	AK	1	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
407.		Chinari	1115	PK	40	
408.			1510	SVD	1	
409.			1725	SVD	1	
410.			1830	AK	3	
411.			2025	AK	2	
412.				SVD	1	
413.		Chinari	2255	SVD	7	
414.		Barcruni	1910	AK	10	
415.			2205	AK	63	
416.		Nerqin Karmiraghbyur	1935	AK	3	
417.			2245	AK	1	
418.		Paravaqar	2210	SVD	4	
419.		Koti	2345	AK	30	
420.	25 June	Vazashen	0015	AK	20	
421.			0230	SVD	1	
422.			0047	SVD	1	
423.			1940	AK	20	
424.		Movses	0045	AK	20	
425.		Chinari	0255	SVD	2	
426.				AK	5	
427.			1205	AK	3	
428.			2105	SVD	2	
429.		Paravaqar	1750	DSHK	10	
430.				AK	50	
431.		Barcruni	2230	AK	30	
432.	26 June	Sarigyugh	0020	AK	1	
433.			0025	AK	2	
434.		Vazashen	0030	AK	20	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
435.			0030	SVD	3	
436.		Chinari	0500	AK	10	
437.				SVD	2	
438.		Berqaber	1040	SVD	1	
439.		Barcruni	1440	Black Arrow	7	
440.				PK	30	
441.			2230	Black Arrow	4	
442.				AK	30	
443.		Aghdagh	1550	SVD	10	
444.			2030-2100	DSHK	50	
445.				PK	15	
446.		Aygepar	1635	DSHK	1	
447.		Baghanis	1750	AK	5	
448.		Nerqin Karmiraghbyur	2320-2325	AK	22	
449.	27 June	Chinari	0005	AK	4	
450.			2230	AK	4	
451.			1600	SVD	5	
452.			2345	PK	6	
453.		Aygepar	0010	AK	25	
454.			2250	AK	2	
455.		Barcruni	0110	AK	25	
456.			0110	RPK	10	
457.				AK	8	
458.			1200	SVD	5	
459.			1815	Black Arrow	3	
460.			1820	Black Arrow	3	
461.			1955	Black Arrow	5	
462.		Berqaber	0140	AK	50	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
463.				PK	50	
464.		Movses	2350	AK	20	
465.	28 June	Barcruni	1720	Black Arrow	4	
466.				SVD	8	
467.			2030	Black Arrow	3	
468.				SVD	6	
469.			2340	Black Arrow	4	
470.				PK	10	
471.		Dovegh	2010	PK	50	
472.		Aygehovit	2340	PK	14	
473.				AK	7	
474.		Berqaber	2350	PK	20	
475				SVD	1	
476.	29 June	Chinari	0015	AK	5	
477.			1530	SVD	4	
478.		Voskepar	0407	AK	30	
479.		Voskepar	0410	AK	5	
480.			0440	AK	10	
481.		Movses	1250	AK	1	
482.		Barcruni	1610	RPK	45	
483.				SVD	3	
484.			1705	RPK	45	
485.			2110	SVD	40	
486.	30 June	Chinari	0015	AK	25	
487.			0230	PK	18	
488.			0230	PK	25	
489.				AK	30	
490.			0250	AK	50	

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
491.				PK	50	
492.				SVD	10	
493.		Vazashen	0255	AK	2	
494.		Berdavan	2030	AK	20	
495.				SVD	1	

Note:
PK Kalashnikov machine gun
SVD 7.9 mm sniper weapon
AK Kalashnikov rifle
DSHK 12.7 mm machine gun
RPK 5.45 mm machine gun
Utyos 12.7 mm machine gun
NSVT 12.7 mm machine gun
Istigal 14.5 mm machine gun
Black Arrow 12.7 mm sniper weapon